

2 HELD FOR PREYING ON MOTHER OF STOLEN BABY

Two men have confessed they posed as the kidnapers of five-week-old Peter Weinberger, lured his mother to a Sunday night rendezvous and attempted to steal the \$5,000 ransom she carried, police said yesterday. Assistant district attorney Thomas Cullen of Queens County said, "So far as we have determined, they are not the kidnapers."

He said they will be charged with attempted extortion, carrying a possible five to 10 years prison sentence on conviction, and with giving false information in a kidnapping, which carries a five to 15 year penalty.

The men summoned Mrs. Betty Weinberger, 33, by telephone from her Long Island home to a New York City rendezvous. Cullen said. They attempted to make contact with her there but were frightened away, he added. Cullen said they had told her on the telephone that she would find her infant son in a nearby Catholic Church after she paid the money.

Their first telephone call to the Weinberger home in suburban Westbury was made at 7:30 Sunday night, Cullen said. It led to the mother's heartbreaking journey to a lonely street corner.

FLED POLICE
Cullen said the men waited in a bar (in Jackson Heights) from which they called until 10:20 p.m. and then drove past Mrs. Weinberger's car. They saw a flashlight, he said, suspected police were involved, and left.

They made three later calls to the Weinberger home, police said. The men were reported to have complained: "What's the idea? The place was jumping with cops. Bring the money to the Dowling a Cusack Bar and Grill on Roosevelt Ave. and leave it in the phone booth in the cellar. The baby will be left in a rear pew of St. Joan of Arc Church."

The Roman Catholic Church

referred to is about 10 blocks from the bar. By this time, however, police had been called by an alert telephone operator, and the instructions apparently were not carried out.

The men, Robert Giebler, 26, and Gordon Thomas Rowell, 24, first claimed they had made the calls because "we just wanted to see the cops run around."

Cullen said the extortion plot was originated by Rowell, however, because "they wanted the money. They felt that they could grab the money and get away." Both men are broke and out of work, Cullen said. Giebler's wife is expecting their fourth child.

SUBWAY WAIT

Mrs. Weinberger kept her lonely wait near a subway station which she had entered Friday on a previous unsuccessful attempt to meet the person who kidnaped her son July 4 from his carriage outside their Westbury, Long Island, home.

There was no immediate indication whether Rowell or Giebler was involved in that attempted contact, also arranged by phone.

A third man taken into custody, John Andrews, was released by police. Detective inspector Raymond V. Martin said Andrews said he merely met the other two in a bar. Cullen said he was "an innocent bystander."

Disclosure of what seemingly was a cruel, drunken prank dashed hopes that the kidnaper was still attempting to deal with the family or was willing or able to return the stolen infant.

The distraught mother had waited from 10:20 to 11:30 last night as a result of the men's first call. They later telephoned at 12:40, 1:40 and 2:40 a.m., police said.

Police said Rowell had served eight months in a Maryland jail on a forgery conviction. They said

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Attack Legality of Suspending Motormen

Transit Authority supervisors were described yesterday as having acted "harshly and tyrannically" when they suspended two motormen at the Coney Island Terminal on June 14, thereby provoking the wildest stoppage that tied up the city's subways on the hottest day of the year.

Eleven motormen suspended by the Authority for their part in the stoppage had the second day of their departmental trial before Edward T. McNally, general superintendent at the TA offices, 370 Jay St., Brooklyn.

Louis Waldman, counsel for the Motormen's Benevolent Association, challenged an Authority witness to produce a single rule from the official Transit Book of Rules which gave supervisors the right to suspend workers from their jobs at any time.

Waldman handed a copy of the book to Edward J. Kelly, BMT trainmaster, who after a few minutes search, referred to Rule 4, subdivision D, which provided for charges and a hearing.

However, Waldman pointed out, there is nothing in this clause or any place else in the book which allows suspending a man from his job on the spot without charges and a hearing.

The motormen were suspended for refusing to take out supervi-

sors for the refresher runs. These supervisors, mostly dispatchers, were to be used by the Authority if the MBA struck.

"Weren't they being prepared as strikebreakers?" Waldman asked Kelly.

"Object," said Edward W. Summers, TA counsel. McNally sustained the objection.

Waldman replaced "strikebreaking" with "take the place of."

Kelly then replied, "I don't

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Auto Jobless at New High; Trusts' Wealth Increases

WASHINGTON, July 9.—U.S. corporations had a record \$105.6 billion of capital to work with at the end of March, the Securities & Exchange Commission reported today.

This working capital figure represents the difference between corporations' total assets of \$205.4 billion and liabilities of \$99.8 billion.

Assets include cash, investments in Federal government securities, bills and loans owed to the companies, and inventories. Liabilities include the companies' own borrowings and bills owed. Federal income taxes owed, and advances received on Government contracts.

Assets declined during the first three months of this year, but liabilities declined by a greater amount, so working capital increased.

At the end of March, corporations had less ready cash available, in relation to their debts, than at any time since the early 1940's, the SEC said.

They had \$50 billion of cash and Government securities against liabilities of almost \$100 billion or \$1 in cash for every \$2 in debts. Three months earlier this ratio was \$1.10 to \$2.

Ike Asks No Cut In Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Eisenhower said today it would be "a grave mistake" if Congress fails to restore a "substantial part" of the funds cut from the foreign aid program. Eisenhower, in a statement issued at Gettysburg, Pa., called the foreign aid program "one of the wisest and most necessary" ever undertaken.

The House today passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a \$4 billion foreign aid authorization—\$900 million less than the President asked.

The House tentatively was scheduled to open debate later in the day on another bill providing \$3.4 billion in actual funds for the program.

Pennsy Cuts Non-Union Pay

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, blaming the steel strike, moved yesterday to "cut costs" with a 10 percent wage cut for 7,000 of its non-union employees, including the high-paid top executives.

Hearing Today On Thompson's Pension Right



THOMPSON

A public hearing on the rescinding of veterans disability pension of Distinguished Service Cross winner, Robert Thompson, will be held today before the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington.

Thompson's 100 percent disability pension was canceled after Supreme Court affirmance in 1951 of his conviction under the Smith Act. It will be the first hearing granted him on the Veterans Administration decision based on the testimony of unnamed stoolpigeons.

Thompson, who is serving a seven-year term in Federal penitentiary in Atlanta, will be represented by his attorney, Robert Z. Lewis, at the hearing before the Board of Veterans Appeals.

DETROIT, July 9.—Unemployment in Michigan jumped 13,000 in the month ended in mid-June to a new high of 220,000 since the auto layoffs began, the state's Employment Security Commission revealed.

In Detroit, the increase for the month was 6,000 for a new total of 139,000. Those jobless totals compare with 88,000 and 52,000 on June 15 last year. The jobless totals now passed the figures for the state and city two years ago during the 1954 economic slump.

The United Auto Workers, meanwhile, prepared to meet next Thursday at Rock Island, Illinois, with mayors of farm equipment manufacturing communities, which are also among the hardest hit. Some weeks ago the union met with mayors of auto communities, to whom Walter Reuther submitted a program to meet the situation.

AFL and CIO Barbers Reunite

The first unification of rival AFL and CIO unions in the same industry was completed here, when the CIO barbers' union affiliated with its AFL counterpart.

The unification was effected without convention action, following a vote of 93 percent of the 6,000 members of the Barber & Beauty Culturists Union (formerly CIO) to reaffiliate with the Journeymen Barbers Hairdressers Cosmetologists & Proprietors Union (formerly AFL). The action was a reaffiliation rather than a merger, union officials emphasized.

Under the new setup, the organization will retain the AFL name. William C. Birthright, president of the AFL union, will head the enlarged organization of 86,000 members. Ernest Hebert, former president of the CIO union, and sec-treas. Lilyan Moscovitz will become international representatives.

The CIO group split away from the AFL union in 1939. The newly reunited union announced plans for an organizing drive.

Layoffs Rise in Areas Hit by Steel Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

The combination of big steel corporations remained unmoved yesterday as their "inventory lockout" of 650,000 employed, now in the 10th day, cut deeply into many other sectors of the economy with more than 100,000 workers already laid off in other industries.

The conciliation machinery of the Mediation Director Joseph Finnegan, creeping along slowly, gave little hopeful indication, other than the possibility that the steel and union negotiators may be brought in-

ment, however, that they are ready to get down to real collective bargaining or had receded from their demand for a five-year contract.

The latest large number of workers to be hit by the industry-imposed strike are some 40,000 coal miners employed by the steel companies. They, along with the coal miners generally, end today a 10-day paid vacation. But almost all the mines they work issued advance notices that if the steel strike

continued they would close.

Thousands of laid off miners of commercial coal firms are also affected by the strike.

Estimates of laid-off railroad workers run well above 35,000. And the trucking associations of various states estimate that at least as many truck drivers working on transportation of steel are laid off.

Coal barges, iron ore boats and a chain of numerous other do-

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Japanese Voters Reject Appeal For Rearmament

TOKYO, JULY 9.—The Socialist Party today rode a wave of Japanese anti-rearmament votes toward apparent victory over the Conservative government's plans to revise the "no-war" constitution.

U.S. Aide Sees Socialist Bloc Gaining on West

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., July 9.—Robert R. Bowie, assistant U.S. Secretary of State, said today that at present comparative rates the Socialist bloc of nations can outstrip Western European economic growth within two decades.

Ten men from the Soviet Union were among 206 bankers from 37 countries who heard Bowie address the opening session of the International Banking Summer School at Rutgers University.

The nations of Western Europe "will do well" to maintain an annual rate of economic growth of 3.5 percent, Bowie said, while "the Soviet bloc and its satellites expect, even with some decline in their expansion, to maintain a rate of growth materially more rapid."

"At this pace, the Soviet bloc will forge ahead in total output within two decades."

Bowie warned Western nations not "to allow narrow conceptions of national interests to impede vigorous measures to expand their efficiency and productivity."

He said Western resources are greater and the Western working force more productive than those of the Socialist nations and called for "a degree of joint effort among European nations greater than has yet been achieved."

UNITED NATIONS, July 9.—The United Nations World Economic Survey reported yesterday that trade between Socialist nations and the rest of the world is expanding.

In its 200-page survey, the economic organization said the main countries stepping up trade with Socialist nations were Burma, India, Indonesia, Egypt and Japan. North America also stepped up its trade with the Socialist countries to same extent. During 1955 this trade was a third above the low set in 1954.

The report said that during 1955 most countries with Socialist, centrally planned economies achieved increases in industrial production chiefly by an increased production of the workers. Yugoslavia was cited as an exception.

Most of the Socialist nations scored important recoveries in agricultural production, the report said. Factors for such recoveries were listed as reduced taxation, favorable weather, higher Government prices for farm products, greater supplies of consumer goods to country dwellers, increased distribution and reduced delivery quotas.

The report said most of the centrally planned economies were marked by a decline in the share of investment in national income.

The report also showed that there was a decline in the rate of economic expansion of the Western capitalist countries.

One of the reasons cited for the expansion of East-West trade was that China was becoming more important in world trade. This was largely indicated by increased Chinese-Japanese trade.

Fears of inflation and balance of payment difficulties were noted in Western Europe.

More than 31 million Japanese voted in Sunday's nationwide elections to fill 127 seats in the 250-member House of Councillors, the upper House of the Diet (Parliament).

The government of Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama and his Liberal-Democratic Party sought to win the half-dozen extra seats it needed to gain a two-third majority in the chamber and start action on its measures to legalize rearmament and "Japanize" other features of the constitution drawn up in 1946 during the occupation.

Latest unofficial returns indicated the Conservatives had failed.

With returns in from all 75 prefectures where seats were at stake the unofficial standings were: Democratic-Liberals 42, Socialists 28, Independents four, Communists one.

Returns in 17 of the contests for 52 national constituency seats gave the Liberal-Democrats nine, the Socialists six and the middleroad "Green Breeze" party two.

The Socialist and other anti-rearmament left-wing candidates needed 21 of the national seats to defeat the government's bid for a two-thirds majority.

The returns from the prefecture races showed the Socialists had made sizeable gains while the Liberal-Democrats also picked up strength, but only slightly.

The middle-of-the road Green Breeze Party, formerly the second largest party in the Upper House, failed to elect a single candidate in the prefectural contests.

Sanzo Nosaka, Communist Party leader, was elected as a candidate from Tokyo.

A total of 31,095,869 of an eligible 51 million cast ballots.

Congress Votes Death for Sale of Drugs to Minors

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Congress today approved and sent to President Eisenhower a bill increasing penalties for narcotics violators. Among other things, the bill would authorize a jury to impose the death sentence for any person convicted of selling or giving heroin to youngsters under 18.

The bill was approved unanimously by the House without debate. Less than three hours later, the Senate passed it by a voice vote.

2 Polish Officials Ousted for Mishandling Poznan Crisis

The Polish government has moved against those officials who were responsible for mishandling the demands of the Poznan workers for better economic conditions and other redress of grievances. Jzian Tokarski, the Minister of the Auto Industry, was dismissed from his post. Tokarski had been responsible for the negotiations with the Poznan workers when they struck for better conditions.

The bureaucratic method of handling the workers' grievances has been criticized by the gov-



NIXON

U. S. Ambassador Finds Tito Still Friendly to U. S.

Yugoslavia is steadily growing more friendly toward the Soviet Union, but still retains a most friendly feeling toward the U. S., U. S. ambassador to Yugoslavia James Riddleberger said yesterday.

"The Yugoslav people have nothing but the friendliest feeling toward the American people and I do not feel there has been any change in their attitude as a result of Marshal Tito's visit to Russia," said Riddleberger, who came home from Belgrade with his wife and 17-year old son for a vacation at his Woodstock, Va., home.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that there is a trend toward more friendly Russian-Yugoslav relations, but I don't think the Yugoslav feeling towards us is changing as a result. Tito always has maintained that his policy is one of independence."

Forum Tonight on 'Communist Ethics'

Dr. Howard Selsam will lead a forum discussion tonight (Tuesday) at 7:30 p.m. on "Communist Ethics: Does the End Justify the Means?" The forum will be held at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16th St. and Sixth Ave.

This is the first of six Tuesday evening forums on "Problems of American Marxism."

REUTHER SEEKS TO SEND GROUP TO 'PROBE' POZNAN

DETROIT, July 9.—Walter Reuther, reversing an earlier decision of the United Auto Workers, has cabled to the Polish trade unions a request for an invite to his union to send a delegation to Poland to "investigate" the Poznan events.

In a cable to Stanislaw Wozniak, chairman of the Trade Union Council in Warsaw, Reuther acknowledged that the UAW had rejected an earlier invitation from Wozniak on the ground that an "arranged tour" would not permit

Nixon Assails Nehru On Neutrality Policy

Vice-president Richard Nixon yesterday conferred with Pakistan's president Iskander Mirza following a visit to Thailand where Nixon again assailed the Asian nations' neutrality policies and warned them against receiving aid from the socialist countries.

Nixon's statement was made partly in answer to Jawaharlal Nehru, India's prime minister, who at the conference of the Commonwealth premiers in London last Monday, had denounced Nixon's attack on Asians' refusal to line up in military blocs.

"Nehru," Nixon said yesterday, "is entitled to his opinion, but if

he reads my speech carefully he will find it the very antithesis of undemocratic thinking."

Nixon received his warmest welcome and found the closest agreement to his viewpoint during his weekend visit to Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa. Nixon said the Eisenhower Administration would continue to give its strongest backing to the Formosa dictator.

HO CHI MINH GUARANTEES FREE VIETNAM UNITY VOTE

TOKYO, July 9.—President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam said today his government will "guarantee full freedom" in its territory for elections aimed at unifying all of Vietnam. He rejected the idea of "two Vietnams" in a written interview with a reporter of a U.S. news service.

"Vietnam is a whole from the north to the south," he said. "It must be reunified. It cannot be cut into two separate nations as the U.S. cannot be cut into two separate nations."

The Geneva armistice agreement which ended the war between the French and the Vietnamese, provided nationwide elections to be held this month on the reunification of the North and the South. President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam is now opposed to such elections.

Ho was asked about the charges that there could be no free balloting in North Vietnam. "This is a calumny by those who do not want the reunification of Vietnam by means of free general elections," he said in a message relayed through the North Vietnam Embassy in Peking. The government will guarantee full freedom of elections in the North of Vietnam.

He said his government will continue the struggle for nationwide elections.

He also commented on the international situation. He said the outstanding obstacle to world peace was the "policy of position of strength, of armament race, of aggression of certain powers."



HO CHI MINH

Quake in Greek Isles Kills 50

ATHENS, July 9.—A volcanic earthquake killed a reported 50 persons and triggered a giant tidal wave today in the Aegean islands off Greece. The pre-dawn earthquake struck in the midst of the volcanic Cyclade Islands, between Greece and Turkey.

Nearly half the houses on the island of Thera were flattened. Fire and smoke spewed from the 2,000 foot volcano Mt. Elias, the island's highest point.

The 13-foot-high tidal wave which followed smashed against the island of Kalymnos, battered the island of Paros, hit the island of Leros and swept against the Greek coast.

It smashed fishing boats near Crete and swelled against the Turkish beaches.

Succeeding earth shocks shook Izmir (formerly Smyrna).

Kidnaping

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Giebler had a record of one arrest for felonious assault with a pool cue. The charge was dropped when the complainant failed to appear for the trial.

Both men were said to be unemployed. Police said Giebler had worked variously as a longshoreman, an usher in Madison Square Garden and a bartender.

Martin said the unidentified telephone operator had heard part of the men's conversation when she broke in on the line to request another nickel. The call was being made from a coin telephone.

The men were picked up in an automobile near the tavern in Jackson heights at about 2:45 a.m. where they had been overheard making the phone calls.

Mrs. Weinberger made another anguished appeal Sunday night for the return of her infant son and vowed not to betray the kidnaper if her baby is brought back unharmed.

ernment, which also pointed out that this played into the hands of the anti-socialist underground which was interested only in violent subversion and not in improving workers' conditions.

In addition, engineering indus-

try minister Roman Fidelski was relieved of his position "on the motion of the chairman of the Council of Ministers," Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, and demoted to undersecretary. This will be in a new amalgamated ministry of engineering industry.

NAACP SAYS SEPT., 1957, OK AS SCHOOL BIAS DEADLINE

RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today it would accept September, 1957, as a deadline for removing segregation barriers in Prince Edward County, Va., public schools. A special three-member Federal Court took under advisement the question of whether to allow three judges or a single jurist to decide upon the integration timetable for the county. The NAACP wants three judges, the county one.

A ruling was expected within a week on that point, the only one argued today.

Chief Judge John J. Parker of the Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting with two others at today's hearing, said a decision will be handed down "as promptly as possible." He said that if three judges hear further arguments, it will be done before Sept. 1.

In opening remarks to the spe-

cial three-judge court, NAACP attorneys said they hoped the court would order immediate desegregation. However, attorney Spottswood W. Robinson III, of Richmond, said he would settle for a court order for desegregation "certainly no later than September, 1957."

In July of last year the court issued a restraining order to prevent the county from operating racially discriminating schools. But it added, "It would not be practicable, because of the adjustments and re-arrangements required for the purpose, to place the public school system of Prince Edward County upon a non-discriminatory basis before the commencement of the regular school term in September, 1955."

Under this ruling, Prince Edward County operated segregated schools this past year.

NEGRO AIDE QUILTS FEDERAL HOUSING AGENCY, HITS BIAS

Mrs. Corienne R. Morrow, Negro government housing official, who was reinstated as a race relations expert with the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency after being dismissed in 1955, has resigned her post. Mrs. Morrow charged that the housing program was "calculated to restrict the right of minorities in access to housing."

Mrs. Morrow had been ousted along with Dr. Frank S. Horne, former chief of the race relations division of the HHFA by Albert M. Cole, administrator. Cole was charged with firing them in order to make way for two Negro Re-

publican campaigners for President Eisenhower.

Reinstated by the Civil Service Commission after an appeal, Mrs. Morrow was again dismissed immediately by Cole on a "reduction of staff" order.

She was ordered to go on compulsory leave for one month, during which time she was not allowed to make another appeal to the Civil Service Commission. Later she appealed again successfully.

Dr. Horne at the time he was dismissed was appointed by Mayor Wagner as executive director of the city's Commission on Inter-group Relations.

Professor Tells Jury CP Opposed 'Plots'

By HARRY RAYMOND

A non-communist college professor, a recognized expert on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and a Birmingham, Alabama, businessman and community leader testified yesterday as defense witnesses in the Smith Act "conspiracy" trial of six Communists in the U. S. Courthouse.

Dr. John Somerville, 51, Hunter College philosophy professor and author of 10 books on the social science, told the jury that Karl Marx, founder of scientific socialism, was critical of persons who advocated establishment of socialism by conspiracy, "putschism" and small group action.

Homer D. Coke, 35, of Birmingham, vice-president of the Protective Industrial Insurance Co. of America, testified he had helped defendant James E. Jackson, Jr., to found the Southern Negro Youth Congress in 1937, and worked closely with him over the years fighting for the right of Negroes to vote in the South.

Charles C. Duncan, Jackson's attorney, asked Coke whether he ever heard Jackson at any time teach or advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

"No, sir," Coke replied.

QUALIFIED AS EXPERT

Dr. Somerville listed his many academic degrees and testified about his two-year Columbia University study of Marxism-Leninism in the Soviet Union. He said he had taught Marxism in Columbia and Cornell, had worked as a senior research fellow in the Herbert Hoover Institute at Stanford University, and had presented papers on Marxism before many learned societies here and abroad. He was qualified as an expert on Marxism.

"To what extent have you read the works of Marxism-Leninism?" defense attorney Royal W. France asked.

"I've read them all," the witness replied. He said he estimated the Marxist-Leninist classics to include more than 90 volumes.

"According to the Marxism-Leninist theory Capitalism would develop into socialism and socialism into communism," he said.

Judge Alexander Bicks asked him how this would take place.

"This transition could take place peacefully or with force and violence," Dr. Somerville declared.

Coke said he first met Jackson shortly before the founding of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He said he had reason to believe that some members of the Congress were Communist and that he "assumed" that Jackson was a Communist.

Coke identified documents written by Jackson and published by the Congress. These documents were read to the jury by defense attorney Frank Reeves, described how Negro Americans were active in the Second World War effort at home and abroad, how they believed in the four freedoms for which they were fighting.

"Now," said one of the documents, "we want an America in the fullest meaning of the democratic way of life free from Jim-crow."

Under cross-examination, Coke said he had never been a member of the Communist Party and had never read any of the Marxist-Leninist classics. As one-time managing editor of the Birmingham World, a Negro newspaper, he said he met several Communists and found they were interested in improving conditions of the Negroes.

Harriman Aide to Hear Fugitive's Plea Tomorrow

A hearing will be held here tomorrow on chain-gang fugitive Earl Crenshaw's appeal to Gov. Averill Harriman to withdraw his signature from extradition papers requested by the state of Alabama. Harriman, who has already signed extradition papers of three

other chain-gang fugitives, stated he would reconsider his decision in the Crenshaw case. He directed Daniel Cutman, his counsel, to grant the hearing on the petition.

Cutman, Harriman said, would receive "evidence on Crenshaw's

efforts to rehabilitate and reestablish himself during the period that he has been in New York State."

Crenshaw was picked up here in December by the FBI, after escaping from an Alabama road-gang where he had served 24 years of a life sentence for allegedly murdering a white man.

When taken into custody, Crenshaw held that he would be killed "as a Negro who killed a white man" and escaped, if returned to Alabama.

Numerous organizations, including the City CIO, NAACP and other labor and civic groups, have spoken in Crenshaw's behalf.

The request for a hearing from Harriman was made by Edwin Tucker, attorney for Crenshaw, who has also filed an appeal in State Appellate Division Court.



HARRIMAN

Lehman Not Yet Sure He'll Run Again

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) says he has not made up his mind yet whether to seek re-election in November.

But, he said, after 30 years in public life, he would like to spend more time with his family and in traveling, writing and lecturing.

Lehman said that only "personal consideration" will dictate his decision and not the fear of losing to a "moderate Republican" like former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey or New York Attorney General Jacob K. Javits. He predicted his re-election if he makes the race.

Dewey and Javits have been mentioned as possible Senate candidates on the GOP ticket.

Lehman, a former New York Governor who has been in the Senate since 1949, said he would announce his decision before the New York State Democratic convention in September. He made the statement yesterday in a television interview (ABC, College Press Conference).

ASHVILLE, N.C., July 9.—New York Mayor Robert Wagner has entered the race for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination — but on an inactive basis.

Wagner announced yesterday he would accept an offer of the vice-presidential spot on the ticket. But he said, "I'm not seeking the nomination. It was nice that my name was mentioned. But I haven't talked to anyone in political life about it and don't intend to."

In response to a direct question on the subject of his candidacy, Wagner told newsmen, "anyone trying to be coy about these things is just kidding himself."

"It's an honor few could turn down for such a young man as I," he continued. Wagner is 46. He also said, however, "No one has offered me the vice-president's job, and I don't dream about it."

Wagner, president of the American Municipal Association currently meeting at this North Carolina summer resort, said he had talked with both Adlai Stevenson and former President Truman recently, but that they "never discussed the vice-president business" with him.

North Carolina Gov. Luther H. Hodges, a supporter of Stevenson, said recently he thought Wagner would be a good choice for the second spot.

Wagner declined to say whether he preferred Stevenson or New York Gov. Averell Harriman for the Presidential nomination. But he said he felt Stevenson is the stronger candidate "at the moment."

Lawyers Ask Curb on Security Job Firings

A committee of prominent attorneys yesterday recommended a complete revision of the Federal loyalty-security program. They would remove 4,500,000 Government workers from security regulations and place the entire program under a director responsible solely to the President.

The recommendations were made after more than a year of study by a committee of nine appointed by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Members come from the west and mid-west as well as east. The study was financed by a \$100,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic.

The committee noted that a U. S. Supreme Court decision handed down after its report went to press in effect reduces the coverage of the personnel security system, as to prevail.

The committee recommends, to Federal employees in sensitive positions. The committee estimated this would lessen the number of covered employees from 6,000,000 to about 1,500,000.

The committee also recommended abolition of the port security program, which applies to long-shoremen and merchant seamen, and the international organizations employee security program, which applies to Americans employed by the UN and similar groups.

It recommended abolition of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations or its complete revision to provide better safeguards against misuse.

The report suggested revision of the legal test of a security risk to allow a "common sense judgment" to prevail.

NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

NATHANIEL BUCHWALD, a founder of our good neighbor, the Jewish Morning Freiheit, is dead. We join the many thousands who mourn this man of humanity and whose writings have appeared in the Freiheit from the day it began, April 2, 1922. He wrote brilliantly as a Marxist publicist and literary leader. He was regarded far beyond the Jewish left-wing circles as an authority on the drama. One of his many books, "Theatre," was recently translated into Hebrew, in Israel, and into other languages.

Our readers will gratefully recall his trenchant series on Guatemala not long ago; through the years he contributed drama criticism for us as well as for such magazines as Masses & Mainstream and Jewish Life. Indefatigably, the pen of this gifted crusader served the cause of freedom.

Motormen

(Continued from Page 1)

know."

This provoked laughter in the audience, which included over 100 motormen and their wives.

The State Supreme court yesterday received a brief from the MBA arguing against a move by the TA for a permanent court anti-strike injunction.

A temporary injunction is now in effect.

A total of 478 motormen were suspended. Of these, 450 were returned but await possible depart-

mental trials.

The 11 on trial now include Theodore Loos, president, and other MBA officials. The MBA trying to unseat the Transport Workers Union.

The hearing resumes at 10 a.m. today.

Millers Fly to England Friday

ROXBURY, Conn., July 9.—Arthur Miller and Marilyn Monroe will fly to England Friday on a honeymoon and business trip. They will live on the outskirts of London while Miss Monroe films "The Sleeping Prince," co-starring with Laurence Olivier.

Miller will work on a new three-act version of "A View from the Bridge."

They plan to tour France and Italy.

POINT of ORDER!

QUESTION

By ALAN MAX

U.S. support for Chiang Kai-shek, says Ike, will continue. But will Chiang?

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Does the Steel Trust Like Peaceful Path?

Editor, Daily Worker:

In all this talk we've been having about peaceful roads to socialism, I think there are interested parties who have not been consulted. And, in the new democratic spirit, I think they should be.

By this I mean that we haven't asked the Duponts, the Mellons, the Morgans, the Huttons, the Lamonts, the Fords, the McCormicks, the Pattersons, et al, how they feel in the matter.

There's never been a single minute when I've been for anything but peaceful change, and peaceful organizing of unions.

I'm not sure that the Steel Trust can say the same.—F.P.T.

'Discovery and Liberation'

Editor, Daily Worker:

Today I read a poem, reprinted in a newspaper, by a man who used to be my friend. It was a moving work of art. It did not deal with current political struggles. In fact, I must confess that I have not fully gotten what the poet was driving at, but the poem had such a magic and powerful sense of life that I think it is well worth reading and thinking about until I find out.

I used to be an avid reader of our contemporary poets, but I pretty much gave it up about ten years ago when I joined the Communist Party. Part of my giving it up was a genuine disillusionment with the emptiness and anti-humanism of a good deal of our contemporary American poetry. But another part was abdication, as an artist, a reader, and simply a person from the responsibility to understand what my contemporaries were honestly striving for in this and other arts. I relaxed into the comfortable rigidity of a dogma.

I conveniently narrowed my sense of reality in this area. And I lost a number of friends. Not that the poetry produced by the Left was a happy substitute! Too often our Leftist writers sacrificed lyric imagination to "saying the right thing." And that applies to our painters and composers too, though I think to a lesser degree.

As I read this poem, I felt not enormous regret that I had lost all friendship and communication with its author, that I had literally scoffed at earlier works of his, often preparing to scoff before I read them.

The elaborate preparations many of us made to exclude all ideas in the arts but those we mistakenly believed conformed with "socialist realism" have done us and American culture, great harm.

At the same time, I do not in the least regret having been a Communist all these years, and I fully intend to remain one. It's been a wonderful experience, for all the dogma, bureaucracy, sectarianism, and, forgive me, cold-bloodedness.

Because among our comrades and friends I have found a passion for justice, and a fundamental concern with and love for their fellow-beings that has outweighed even our most grievous faults. I think this period of discussion and confusion can also be a period of discovery and liberation, in a very personal sense, of ourselves as human beings, giving us freer eyes, ears, and hearts to perceive the world with.—Allegro.

Reevaluation Begins at Home

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have been moved to write this letter because it seems to me that the recent speeches, reports and articles of Dennis, Weiss and Foster, dealing with the published and unpublished reports of the 20th Congress, as well as with their present crisis in the CPUSA, all have one fault in common. They don't apply specifically to us here in the U.S.

For the most part, they all could have been written by Communists anywhere else in the world. Except for a vague passing reference to our "uncritical acceptance" of what was shaking over there, the main burden of these reports seem to me to center around agreeing with the 20th Congress, and, in giving "explanations" (in effect—apologies) for their past errors.

In a word, I don't think we have here a self-critical approach to our own past errors. Particularly is this so in the field of

American foreign policy.

Now I don't have any quarrel with the profound theoretical contributions made at that Congress concerning the possibility of a peaceful transition to Socialism in a number of countries, peaceful coexistence, the non-inevitability of world war, the Tito rapprochement, nor with K's—allegations against Stalin. I'll even go for the criticism of him for not coming out with a more profound historical analysis of Stalin's leadership.

But what I would like to see (and what we sorely need) is a more profound historical analysis of what led American Communists to parrot every new line emanating from the Soviet Union since its inception. What effect has this had on the relations of American Communists with the American people? Did workers, students, the middle classes listen or believe our line? No. In fact, half the time these lines were so hard to swallow that we didn't even dare mention them to our own friends and relatives!

When the American workers see us critically evaluating past and present issues as they really affect us; calling a spade a spade and putting out for peace, then I'm sure they'll appreciate our correct Marxian analyses of the predatory role of American imperialism and its heavy cost to our liberties and standard of living.

But if we dodge these issues, then they'll surely dodge us! O. H. LEEDS.

Why Is CP Isolated?

BROOKLYN.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It seems to me that after these many weeks of the most searching discussion in our Party's history, it is regrettable that the only point that our National Chairman sees fit to make is that we should be emphasizing our achievements as well as our errors in the period under analysis.

With all respect to Comrade Foster's titanic contributions to the American workers, his great traits of courage, devotion and self-sacrifice in the battles waged by our Party, I feel that he is not facing up squarely to certain truths about our status as

a Party today and the path ahead.

To recite our achievements, and some of them are truly noble, does not exonerate us from our mistakes nor does it help us to understand why we are more isolated as a Party than at any time in our last 20 years. To review the great battles led by our Party, and the many splendid and courageous people who led them, is inspiring, but it does not explain why we reached such a serious low point and "where do we go from here?"

Are we in need of booster shots or are we seeking answers to serious problems? A great reaction is taking place in our ranks. If some of the discussion appears lop-sided and negative, that would be inevitable in such a deep-going upheaval. But it is not a major tragedy. We want to find out how such gross errors in national policy could occur in a Marxist party (not just another workers' organization); how can we get to the root of the trouble and correct line; how can we find our way back into the progressive movements of the American people, some of which we helped to develop.

I wish Foster would discuss some of these points.

ARDENT READER.

Steel Striker Speaks

BALTIMORE.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The steelworkers are on strike. The steel trust is trying to shove a five year contract down the throats of the Union so the companies can abolish one or two hundred thousand jobs with automation, speedup and new machinery. The steelworkers' families must be fed and public opinion must be won to back the strikers.

Let the readers of the Daily Worker pitch in as the best organizers of every kind of support for the steelworkers. Let the real fruit of the last months of "speaking our piece" be real down to earth help in this fight.

—STRIKER.

Democracy And Patience

If we believe in Communism than we also believe in majority, in democracy. If we believe in

majority than we must learn to be patient as well as persevering for economic forces do not work overnight. If we lose patience than we resort to expediency and expediency leads to distortion, deception, cunning, force, the debacle of Stalin.

Doesn't it now become clear why so many people have dropped away from Communism throughout the years, including myself: and why so many others have turned traitors.

Let truth and honesty be honored as the important pillar and foundation that it is.

—J.B.S.

Comments on Foster Article

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to make what I believe to be some constructive criticism of William Z. Foster's article on the Stalin cult. His explanation for the fantastic history recently revealed in the USSR is three-pronged: lack of democratic tradition in the Soviet Union, constant capitalist encirclement, and Stalin's prestige and semi-military discipline which he maintained. These attempts to explain how Stalin's cult could have developed in a Socialist country. But they don't.

Foster has begged the question badly in his third and supposedly most important reason. He explains that the cult could grow because of Stalin's tremendous ideological prestige—which is like saying water is wet because it's a liquid. He must explain how Stalin could achieve ideological prestige in a Socialist country to the extent that all other leadership is blinded.

We are also told in one place of a semi-military discipline in the USSR but we read elsewhere in the article that Party members and the Soviet people in general did not realize anywhere near the full extent of Stalin's excesses. How can one live in a semi-military discipline without realizing it?

We certainly have no difficulty recognizing repression here in Maryland with its Ober Law and the ever-present FBI stalking supposedly free citizens in the name of the Smith Act.

I believe Foster should give us some second thoughts on this important issue.

—CONFUSED.

A People's Victory in the Field of Social Security

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

A SIGNAL POLITICAL victory has been won by the American people. The attack launched upon social security benefits, set off by the irresponsible declaration of a top "legal advisor" to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, that American Communist Party officials and functionaries were employees of the Soviet Union and therefore excepted from such benefits, has been decisively beaten back.

Had this wolfish attack been sustained little imagination is needed to follow the logic of events: It would have been developed into a full fledged offensive against the people; any dissent to foreign or domestic policy would be summarily declared inspired by some foreign government; steps necessary to except the non-conformists from social security benefits would have been readily contrived and the system of insurance benefits would become for reactionaries a political weapon of awesome weight.

Now the people's victory halts this flank attack, made under guise of smashing Communism, upon the sanctity of contract between government and citizens.

Peter J. Hoegen, the referee, declared: "Nowhere in the record of this case is there any direct evidence, either oral or document-

tary, that persons allegedly working for the Communist Party in the United States are "employees" of the Soviet Union."

The referee's declaration in essence brands as a wanton lie the allegation that the Communist Party USA is not an American political party. Its weight in a court of law may be nullified by our legal mumbo-jumbo—but in the trade union movement, in church circles, among the Negro people, wherever sane people seeking clarity gather, it can have weight. Its greatest value lies in that it can help dispell the confusion precipitated by the cry, "Get the Communists," used so effectively in maintaining the "cold war" atmosphere and in launching attacks on constitutional liberties and civil rights.

The direct and immediate effects of this victory is to restore old age pension to William Z. Foster, 75 year old labor and Communist leader, to other Communist leaders and to their aged wives and widows. This has a fundamental bearing on national morality.

The irresponsible officials who initiated this affair believed that "open season" had been voted on Communists by Congress; that he could attack their constitutional rights with impunity and perhaps receive the plaudits of the confused and the aid of the

timid.

But the referee quashed this idea when he stated that he: "... firmly rejects the implications of the suggestion made on behalf of the Bureau that 'The Congress ... has made it abundantly clear ... the Communist Party of the United States is to be accorded nothing but harsh treatment. ... Such language would seem to invite the referee to deal harshly with the claimants (the victimized Communists—W.L.P.) in any arbitrary way, rather than to be scrupulous in applying the law as it is enacted in Congress."

The "implications" which the referee "rejects" are that: Communists have no rights that a non-Communist, a court of law or a jury is bound to respect. It is a projection of the dictum that "a Negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect."

In the Smith Act cases, the "loyalty" hearings, the Subversive Activities Control Board's action, the anti-Communist hysteria-makers have demanded an unscrupulous and discriminatory application of the law. Courts, examiners, referees, must "deal harshly" with Communists and all other dissenters who follow the Bill of Rights.

That no such vicious reaction occurred in the social security cases is due to the efforts of the

American Civil Liberties Union and other groups and individual Americans.

Harry Sacher, attorney for the claimants, defined the dangers in the most exhaustive manner helped greatly. Referee Hoegen recognized sound legal argument.

But the people's reaction was of paramount significance. Hundreds of letters to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare came from Americans awakening to the menace of this national hysteria.

Referee Hoegen requested the government to corroborate its anti-Communist "evidence" with a memorandum of law and fact. The memo was not forthcoming. The government had no "facts" beyond the mouthings of a highly paid informer. This would not support law "freed from personal views, prejudices" and passions incited by artificially inspired hysteria.

The government has the right to of appeal. But such a step would be surprising in the light of the irrefutable logic of this decision.

This victory can make an unprecedented impact on thinking Americans. It has more than domestic implications.

The referee has doubtlessly outraged the hoaxmakers, those who would defile the Bill of Rights, make mockery of our

Declaration of Independence and the Civil War constitutional Amendments which made citizens of hapless black slaves. Behind the attack by the counsel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are the men of evil who seek to make the U. S. Constitution a scrap of paper. They have sustained a far-reaching defeat.

It is against this background that the value of this patriotic decision must be measured. It blazes a trail toward a re-evaluation of national morality and the integrity of our nation.

The referee correctly believes "that short-sighted people" who hate Communists would have applauded him had he decided in keeping with anti-Communist prejudices. It is equally true that some things which he said will be viewed as supporting phases of the anti-Communist hysteria. What, however, is of paramount importance is that Mr. Hoegen a federal employee, had the courage in these times to base "his conclusion solely on the merits of the cases under the law." Thus is our national morality strengthened and the love of the American people for justice and decency upheld. The people's victory holds a great potential in the struggle for a people's democracy.

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DENT IN THE WITCHHUNT

THE DEEP-GOING distaste of the American people for the federal government's witchhunting of government employees and of workers in defense industry has borne fruit. On June 11 the Supreme Court ruled in the Cole case that the President exceeded his powers when he brought "non-sensitive" federal employees into the so-called security program. On Monday a special committee of the American Bar Association issued its report recommending that security clearance be required only on "sensitive" government jobs, which would reduce the object of the witchhunt from 6,000,000 to 1,500,000 persons.

The report also urged that the "industrial security" program now covering 3,000,000 workers be restricted to 800,000 "handling top-secret data," and called for the complete abolition of the port security program involving 800,000 seamen and longshoremen.

Significantly, the report recommended the abolition of the Attorney General's list of 300 "subversive" organizations unless it could be modified to correct its flagrant abuses.

Unfortunately the Bar Committee, suffering from the myopia which is a hang-over from the reign of McCarthy, sees nothing wrong with a witchhunt directed only against workers in "sensitive" jobs.

Nevertheless the Bar Association committee's contribution should help convince members of Congress that they should reject the proposals of Attorney General Brownell, civil service chairman Philip Young, and chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa) of the House Un-American Committee that Congress pass a law undoing the Supreme Court's decision in the Cole case.

THE PILOTS' WARNING

THE CHIEF INVESTIGATOR of the Civil Aeronautics Board, William K. Andrews, blames the pilot of the Trans World Airlines plane for the twin air crash which took the lives of 128 people last week. But Oscar Bakke, deputy director of the CAB's Bureau of Safety Regulations, says the pilots of both planes were responsible.

This shabby effort to pin the blame on the pilots for the worst commercial plane disaster in U. S. history deserves to be speedily turned down by an air conscious American public.

Only four days before this Grand Canyon disaster, the Air Line Pilots Association, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, warned Congress that the present air traffic control system is so obsolete that a serious air collision was likely.

The AFL-CIO union's president, Clarence N. Sayen, in testimony before a House government operations committee on June 26, condemned the "see-and-be-seen" principle which operates in most flying today. The union leader said the 11,000 pilots in the AFL-CIO want a system of strict air control by the CAB governing commercial and military air traffic alike.

At that time, Sayen's testimony got little or no attention. The dull subject of air safety and the solemn warnings of an AFL-CIO union leader of the nation's commercial airline pilots excited little or no attention. But now, after the terrible disaster, the nation is aware that this issue has to be faced up to, especially with the prospects that jets will replace propeller planes in the coming years.

On this issue as on all others, labor has a major contribution to make to the country. Congress, dominated by corporation interests, still pays too little attention to what labor has to say. But the days are gone in the U. S. when Congress can ignore the opinions and demands of the labor movement, which speaks for the best interests of the overwhelming majority of the people.

The government hearings in Washington on the air crash will be inadequate and one-sided unless the most serious attention is given to the testimony of the AFL-CIO pilots' organization. The union's proposal should form the basis for a new system of air traffic controls, which are obviously sorely needed.

Further, we might add, the fact that the crash involved two multi-million dollar corporations, the United Air Lines and the Trans World Airlines, and apparent lack of coordination only serves to bring to mind the question of whether the country wouldn't be better off if there was public ownership, operation and control of the nation's commercial aviation.

This issue, we feel, will press itself naturally to the fore in the coming months and years as we get deeper into the jet air age and develop atomic planes. Public ownership and operation of air flight for the benefit of the nation and not for the private profit of a handful of money-hungry individuals is, we believe, what the atomic age calls for.

Knock Out the Smith Act

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

FOR A FULL eight years now the forces of the left wing, especially the Communist Party, have been conducting a militant struggle to defeat the infamous

Smith Act in the courts and to prevent it from being used to jail innocent women and men who have dared to think and speak against the warmongers and other reactionaries. There have been flagrant cases of injustice in the courts of this country, but for callous indifference to human rights and for disregard of elementary democratic justice, few of these outrages have surpassed the many kangaroo jailings under the Smith Act.

The central pretexts under the Smith Act for railroad honest people to prison, namely, that they conspired to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government and that they are members of the Communist Party, which is supposed to be committed to this advocacy, are brazen lies, without an atom of truth in them. The only way they can be given a spectral semblance of reality is by the use of the filthy gang of informers, stoolpigeons and perjurers, who have been lousing up American courts during recent years. Yet the courts, from top to bottom, casting judicial dignity to the winds, have also cynically sustained this cold-blooded frame-up system with a lot of legal mumbo-jumbo.

In its turn, the Supreme Court has played its part in conferring some semblance of legitimacy upon the Smith Act. But under rising mass pressure

it has decided to give another hearing on this disreputable pro-fascist law. On Oct. 8, one month before election day, attorneys for the Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants, the California defendants, and the Claude Lightfoot and Junius Scales cases, will appear before the Supreme Court and argue their respective appeals.

THIS IS THE U. S. Supreme Court's second look at the Smith Act. On its decision rests not only the fate of more than 100 additional Communist Party leaders whose cases are now at various levels in the Federal courts, but also the possibility of striking a decisive blow against the McCarthy spirit which is behind the Smith Act and other such reactionary laws.

To wipe out the Smith Act would constitute one of the big victories for civil liberties in the history of this country. By the same token, if the Hight Court sustains the law, this will be a heavy blow against democratic justice and the Bill of Rights. And it might be a long time before the Court can be required to review the Smith Act again.

The fight against the Smith Act must not be looked on in a routine or pessimistic manner. While the courts, so far, have sustained this disgraceful law, it must not be taken for granted that things must go on so indefinitely. With the relaxation of the war danger the poisonous McCarthy pro-fascist hysteria is becoming liquidated. All over the country, people are beginning to stand up to be counted for a real defense of civil liberties, such as has not been the case since the cold war began several years ago.

Only recently, the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers unanimously adopted a resolution on civil liberties which included repeal of the

Smith, McCarran and Communist Control Acts. No doubt, many locals, boards, council and conventions—in this changing political climate—will be interested in adopting or restating the CIO convention position against the Smith Act, or find some other form of expression against this law.

THE DEMAND for amnesty for the imprisoned Communist leaders and for a moratorium on further Smith Act arrests and prosecutions until the Supreme Court has concluded its second look next fall has risen to new heights. Sponsored by the Rev. A. J. Muste and endorsed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas and others, this demand can win the active support of hundreds of non-Communist anti-Communist notables and of thousands of rank and file workers.

With the present growth of the civil liberties movement, many candidates for public office in this 1956 elections, may find it to their advantage to publicly express their opinions for repeal of the Smith Act and for an end to all repressive legislation.

The defendants in these cases, coming before the Supreme Court on Oct. 8, must receive our full moral and financial support. Nothing must stand in the way of preparing the best possible legal fight and of winning much broader mass support against the Smith Act.

The big task now is to mobilize the growing spirit of resistance to the Smith Act, and if this is done the fight against the Smith Act can be won.

Contribution may be sent to: Pittsburgh Smith Act Self-Defense Committee, P.O. Box 134, Madison Square Station, New York 10, N. Y.

Business Journals Bemoan Cloudy U.S. Foreign Policy

By Federated Press

The journals of business and finance are reaching the stage they no longer spend much time criticizing American foreign policy but deplore what seems to be the absence of any continuous policy of foreign affairs.

Barron's financial weekly barked June 11:

"State Secretary Dulles, supported by the Pentagon, feels that the Kremlin is trying to trick the west and insists on two acid tests of Soviet peaceful intentions: reunification of Germany with freedom, and the aerial inspection plan suggested at Geneva a year ago by President Eisenhower. On the other side stands Harold Stassen who somehow manages to see good faith working in the Soviet breast and who hopes for some sort of disarmament pact, with aerial inspection, but ignoring the need for German unification. Clearly there is a need for the President to restore harmony in his official family."

But is Ike well enough to do the job? A New York Times correspondent fears not. Washington correspondent Cabell Phillips writes in the June 24 issue:

"The routine administrative affairs go on just about as usual. . . . The big and irremediable lack is in the area where the President's personal influence is the ultimate and essential ingredient—the setting of major policy directions. . . . On the one hand there is the view held by Mr. Dulles that adheres to a harsh skepticism toward every feeler that the Russians extend in search of a new amity. On the other

there is the view held by Harold E. Stassen, the President's special assistant for disarmament, that this country's attitude must be both more flexible and more imaginative, and that our past strategy of reacting only when the Russians act is outmoded. . . . No amount of staff work can substitute in the final analysis for the President's own personal judgment and leadership."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL was unkind enough to rub salt in administration wounds in the public disagreement of Dulles with Ike on the right of nations to be neutral. An editorial feature writer said June 22:

"That the Soviet new look has posed awkward dilemmas for western statesmanship is reflected in the varying and sometimes downright contradictory notes which are struck by men in high positions in the American government. And the confusion is equally pronounced in most countries of western Europe. . . . President Eisenhower in a press conference went so far as to give the impression that neutral countries might be acting more wisely than those who join alliances. Secretary Dulles almost immediately afterwards denounced neutrality as with few exceptions immoral and shortsighted."

RETURNING to the subject June 29 the Journal said:

"U.S. concern runs deep over defecting allies, the growing neutral-nations problem. Dulles and his diplomats try to persuade Iceland to back down on threats to throw NATO troops off the

island. Icelandic voters this week boosted forces of political parties that advocate ouster. France's Foreign Secretary Pineau promotes even more person-to-person contacts with reds. He argues the Russians aren't as evil as Americans think. . . . Diplomats maneuver to keep Yugoslavia's Tito from going all the way to Russia's side."

Joseph Alsop, commentator of the staunchly Republican New York Herald Tribune syndicate, summed it up without gloves June 30, saying:

"The most important single fact revealed by a long middle eastern journey is the simple fact that the U.S.A. has not the shadow or even the beginning of the shadow of a middle eastern policy. . . . We have able diplomatic representatives in the area but when you ask them what our policy is they throw up their hands in amusement or despair."

"We do not wish to take the risk, or accept the commitments, or even make the distasteful choices that are essential for a serious middle eastern policy. So we are just letting this rip."

Yet Ike tells the press that American prestige abroad was never higher.

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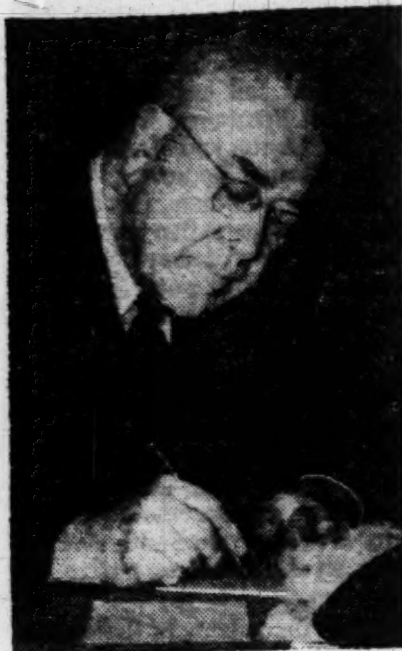
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Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Democrats Worried About a Movie Against Boss Tom Pendergast, President-maker

Leading Democrats are reportedly displeased with the new United Artists film 'The Boss' which they say is a thinly disguised attack on Boss Tom Pendergast of Kansas City, one of whose closest friends was ex-President Harry Truman.



BOSS PENDERGAST

The film was recently denounced on the floor of Congress by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill). It will be released around convention time and advertised as "the private life of a public enemy who almost named his own President." There's a feeling among some top Democrats that the release of 'The Boss' during an election year could hurt their party's presidential aspirations. One of the characters in the film is a politician named Ernie Jackson. He is described as a protégé of Jackson "wears gold-rimmed glasses, carries a cane, sports a gray homburg hat and talks like a Mid-west school teacher, using his hands for emphasis." He is not shown playing the piano. The producers claim Jackson is the "only honest character in a cast of rascals." The chief rascal, Boss Brady, is portrayed as a crooked ward heeler who gradually becomes powerful enough to take over the state machine "and almost names his own president."

Chaplin's New Leading Lady Under Fire

DAWN ADDAMS, Charlie Chaplin's new leading lady is being pressured by spokesmen for Hollywood's major film companies to step out of her co-starring role with Chaplin in his new film-in-progress 'The King in New York.' A week or two ago 'Hollywood Reporter' columnist Mike Connolly threatened the actress with these words: "Don't appear in that film—or you're dead. If Dawn Addams doesn't get out of doing A King in New York with Chaplin she might as well throw in the towel as far as her Free World career is concerned." What Connolly failed to tell his readers was that Dawn Addams knocked around Hollywood for months on end without getting a tumble from the studios. So she went to Europe. First stop England—nothing doing there either. Then Rome. There she got a break. She made several films in Italy. Chaplin saw her act. Signed her up. Now stardom seems assured for the beautiful young actress. And the people who are threatening her with reprisals are doing the work of the Un-Americans.

They are "unfair" says 'Picturegoer,' Britain's most influential fan magazine. Hitting out at the anti-Chaplin witchhunt, Diana Dors who writes a chatty column for that publication said she wasn't interested in Chaplin's private life or his politics, only in his movies, and she said he had the right, same as everyone else, to film any subject he pleases. "But, unfortunately, the anti-Chaplin campaign is going full blast in America and poor Dawn Addams is caught up in the middle of it."

"Come on America," she says. "You are the land of fair play. Don't penalize a lovely girl who was given a chance—and took it."

Fine Arts Bill Passes Senate

LOVERS OF THE fine arts will be pleased to know that the Senate has passed the Lehman Fine Arts Bill (S 3419). The bill called for legislation establishing a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts. It now goes to the House where most of the opposition to the bill is to be found.

The proposed Advisory Council as outlined by Sen. Lehman would consist of prominent representatives of each of the seven major arts—music; drama and dance; literature; architecture; painting, sculpture and graphic art; photography and movies; radio and TV.

Its function would be to recommend ways to encourage the performance, practice and appreciation of the arts.

The national interest demands government assistance to the arts said the bill, adding: "As work days shorten and life expectancy lengthens, the arts will play an ever more important role in the lives of our citizens... the encouragement of the arts, while primarily a matter for private and local initiative, is an appropriate matter of concern to the United States Government."

Howard Fast will resume his column when he completes his vacation.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV
Ding Dong School (4) 10 am
Ernie Kovacs (4) 10:30 am
1956 All-Star Baseball Game (4) (9) 12:45. From Washington, D.C.
World News (2) 6
Million Dollar Movie—Tomorrow Is Forever with Orson Welles, Claudette Colbert, George Brent (9) 7:30 and 10
Phil Silvers (2) 8. Bivouac Time Repeat
Harlem Spotlight (13) 8:30
Summer Originals—James Mason in Duel at Dawn (7) 9
The \$64,000 Question (2) 10
Do You Trust Your Wife—Quiz (2) 10:30
Women Want to Know—Panel-audience participation series. Tonight: Children and TV (7) 10:30



VIOLINIST ZINO FRANCESCATTI will be soloist with the Stadium Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Thomas Scherman on Thursday evening, July 19. He will play three of the greatest masterpieces of the violin repertoire in a single evening—the Beethoven Violin Concerto, the Mozart D Major Violin Concerto and the Rondo Capriccioso of Saint Saens.

Weather and Sports (2) 11:10
Steve Allen (4) 11:20
Movie Crazy with Harold Lloyd (2) 12:45

RADIO
All-Star Baseball Game WOR 12:45 pm

Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
Edward Morgan news WABC 7
Bob and Ray—comics WOR 7:20
Dr. Frank Baxter WCBS 7:25
Edward Murrow WCBS 7:45
Sherlock Holmes with John Gielgud, Ralph Richardson WABC 7:30

Studio Artists WQXR 7:30
X Minus One—Science Fiction WRCA 8
Biography in Sound—H. L. Mencken WRCA 8:35
Gilbert Highet: Science and Humanism WQXR 9:05
John Vandercook WABC 10
Time for Composers WABC 10:30

MUSIC
Evenings-by-the-River Concert, East River Park Amphitheatre, East River Drive, south of Grand St. 8:30 tonight. Lena Symphony Orchestra. Soloist: Ethel Elfenbein, pianist playing Schumann Piano Concerto

MOVIES
Moby Dick, Criterion, Sutton
Oklahoma, Rivoli
1905—Based on Gorky's 'Mother,' Cameo
Madame Butterfly, Baronet
Riff, Fine Arts
Invitation to the Dance, Plaza
Great Locomotive Chase, Mayfair

DRAMA
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
Man With the Golden Arm, Cherry Lane.

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

THEATRE

An Evening With Chekhov Downtown

By HARRY RAYMOND

A brisk and bustling production of Anton Chekhov's one-act comedy, "The Jubilee," is part of a bill of three one-act plays which opened last week at Contemporary Theatre, 15 Second Avenue. Also included in this new summer off-Broadway attraction are "The Marriage Proposal" and "The Boor."

An actor became ill on opening night and "Marriage Proposal" was cancelled for that performance. But even with this unexpected cancellation, the audience was provided with a fairly full evening of entertainment.

Both "The Boor" and "The Jubilee" are stunning little theatre gems. As staged on this occasion by Arthur Reel, "The Jubilee" was by far the more satisfactory of the two. This was one of Chekhov's gay pranks and the actors played it that way with plenty of verve and stir. It was superior in all respects to the Greenwich Mews staging of "Jubilee" two seasons ago.

But Contemporary Theatre's "Boor" lacked the depth and quality of Lionel Stander's production of the play two summers ago at White Lake. Sydney Vale's Smirnov at Contemporary was boorish enough, but he failed to develop that comic depth of characterization in the role so necessary to convey the full force of the Chekhov gambol to the audience. His wild swinging of the arms as he sought to collect the debt from the widow Popova and at the same time make love to her brought more monotony than real life to the comedy.

Nancy James was a beautiful and fidgety widow whose iciness finally melted when she fell into the arms of Smirnov. Her acting left little to be desired. She displayed none of the faults of gesture which marred Mr. Vale's performance. But I noted that during passages of heated dialogue her diction faltered. Notes I made during the performance reveal Miss James slur-



ANTON CHEKHOV

ring word endings, saying "he wuzz" instead of "he was" and pronouncing the conjunction "and" with a silent "d."

But few of these weaknesses were apparent in "Jubilee." Miss James, as the rattle-brain wife of a rattle-brain small town banker, came through with a vivacious professional performance. David Eisenstein, as the banker, Julian Barry, as the clerk, and Ruth Sorrell, as the visitor trying to collect 13 rubles, all gave credible accounts of themselves as they transformed the bank into a shambles at the very time the banker was praying for an atmosphere of dignity and quiet.

Mary Samford, company manager announced the Chekhov plays will continue throughout the summer. I do not doubt that many of the weaknesses that cropped up in "The Boor" on opening night will be eliminated after a few more performances and rehearsals. That's the way things happen in the off-Broadway theatre where there is no opportunity for long out-of-town try-out tours to tighten up and improve the show before opening night in New York.

BOOKS

Pearl Buck's Autobiography, 'My Several Worlds' Reissued

Pearl Buck's autobiography 'My Several Worlds' is being reissued in a 50 cent Giant Cardinal Edition next month. The author writes of the people, events, experiences and places which have made up her life. The time span is from the Boxer Rebellion to the present day; the range is world-wide. 'My Several Worlds' was originally published by the John Day Co. in November, 1954.

Pearl Buck was taken to China as a baby by missionary parents and lived there for the next forty years. Her desire to bring the story of the Chinese to other peoples resulted in such works as Dragon Seeds, The Hidden Flower, God's Men and The Good Earth for which she won a Pulitzer Prize.



PEARL BUCK

'Communist Ethics' Discussed Tonight At Jefferson School

The first of a series of Tuesday night Summer Forums on theoretical questions facing the American Left will be held tonight at the Jefferson School of Social Science from 7:30 to 9 p.m. Tonight's topic is 'Communist Ethics: Does the End Justify the Means?' The speakers are Howard Selsam and Doxey A. Wilkerson.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
Communist Ethics: Does the end justify the means? Lecture by Dr. Howard Selsam. Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. First of six Tuesdays eve. forum discussions. Maximum audience participation. Adm. \$1 Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

In Loving Memory of My Wife

ANNA

Who Died July 10, 1952

-LOU

'1905!'
Based on MAURICE CHEVREUIL'S '1905!'
AIR-COND. 44th St. 8th Ave. 4th Fl. OPEN 11:30 A.M. 1954

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

MARCELINO

By Jesús Colón

The other evening my wife was in a pensive mood. "It is two years today since Marcelino died," my wife said. "And it seemed just like yesterday," she added. I agreed. For people like Marcelino remain with us—in our minds and heart—many years after they are dead.



Marcelino was a Puerto Rican who belonged to the world working class. He left Puerto Rico very young, hiding in a ship. Since youth he seemed to have a notion that ships, trains and such were, if not his, the property of his entire class—the working class. For whenever he felt like going anywhere he hopped into a train or boat and off he went.

The people in charge of these transportation media seemed to have a different idea. Marcelino was never provided with cabin or Pullman accommodations. Many a time he had to ride the train underneath the cars, just a little over the rails.

Living that way for many years Marcelino acquired a vast knowledge of life and a boundless experience in worldly things as he grew from a boy into a youth and from a youth into a man.

IT WAS DURING the old IWW days in one of the tramp jungle camps alongside the railroad tracks somewhere in one of the western states, that Marcelino discovered the progressive movement. From there on he became another person. The vague notion he had in his youth that the working class was the source of all wealth and all power became a scientific certainty with him.

Marcelino became a seaman. He joined the union and went sailing along the many ports in all the seven seas, adding more anecdotes and strange experiences to his life. Sometimes he stayed in different countries for months and for years: Panama, Peru, France, Spain and Italy, to mention just a few. This gave him a queer accent to his Spanish. He lost most of the peculiarly Puerto Rican words and phrases that gives a particular Puerto Rican dressing to our Spanish. Notwithstanding all this, Marcelino was Puerto Rican to the core.

THROUGH THE MANY years that I knew Marcelino, he always repeated his anecdotes and experiences in the same way. This gave them a ring of authenticity.

When Marcelino came from a long voyage, the first thing he did was to come to the Daily Worker and give a donation to the paper. The donation was in proportion to the length of the trip. Then he made the rounds of all the progressive organizations. And he gave money to them for whatever cause they were raising funds at the time. Then he started giving dollars here and there until he himself had to ask for subway money to go to the union hall.

When he was blacklisted from ships and forced to stay ashore, Marcelino did not miss a picket line or a public meeting. If leaflets had to be distributed at the subway entrance, you could count on Marcelino. If a delegate was needed to complete a delegation to Albany or Washington, Marcelino was ready to be that delegate. If it was necessary to get up at five in the morning to do some work for the working class, Marcelino was there. Then, as he came in late at night, he always managed to struggle through a few pages of a pamphlet or a worker's paper, his failing eyesight notwithstanding.

Marcelino was a real son of the working class. He had an infectious laugh. It was a jolting laugh that went from a high pitch to a low pitch in just a few seconds. He laughed at the least laughable provocation, often laughing until he cried of sheer joy.

ONE THING THAT Marcelino had beyond all measure was his infinite confidence in the working class and the people. In that great period of fear from which we are just emerging, when only very few people came to meetings, you could always count on Marcelino to be present.

His confidence in the ultimate triumph of the working class and the people extended to the four corners of the earth. When anybody started to get tired and just plain disillusioned, because

Marcantonio was not reelected to Congress or because a great progressive organization was forced to disband, Marcelino always was ready with a few examples of the great triumphs of the working class in some other countries. He took a global view of the people's struggles.

He always had trouble with his feet. When they became so bad that he could only walk with great difficulty, and when his eyes had to be operated upon, he hated to miss a mass meeting or a demonstration. Those who went were forced to describe it all and give a summary of each speech to Marcelino.

When he died there were large flower offerings from the Communist Party Club and the small social club around the corner, as well as from his union and dozens of friends and acquaintances. Everybody from left to right, was present at Marcelino's funeral.

Sometimes I wonder how Marcelino would have taken all this about Stalin's crimes and the cult of the individual; of the transition to socialism and the interpretation and discussions of these and other matters all over the world. Well, I think that he would have read and pondered all these questions after he came back tired from picketing or distributing leaflets somewhere. He would, I am sure, participated in any discussions organized around these questions wherever he had an opportunity to express an opinion. But he would keep up his activities, his contributions and confidence in the working class. For Marcelino knew that it is in the practice of what thousands like him do every day to advance the interests of the people, that the correct theory for the solving of the many problems that confront us will be discovered. When you are busy in the working class you hardly find time and the inclination to become disillusioned.

And after all, it is the working class and the people who will write the final report.

New Dance Drama 'The Emperor Jones' Has Upstate Premiere

The first performance of a Festival at Ellenville, N.Y. Mr. dance-drama 'The Emperor Jones' Limon will be the principal dancer,

with a score by Heitor Villa-Lobos and choreography by Jose Limon will be held Thursday evening at the Empire State Music

at the Empire State Music

Anna Sten Likes Marilyn Monroe In 'Karamazov'

Could Marilyn Monroe act in 'The Brothers Karamazov'?

"Yes," says former movie star Anna Sten, in retirement for years, but now planning a comeback. "Marilyn would be excellent in the part, but it's a very difficult role."

The Russian actress left Moscow in 1931 to take the role in a German movie version of "Karamazov" and then played the same part in the French film. She also starred in the story on the stage in four different languages.

It was "The Brothers Karamazov" that brought Miss Sten to Hollywood in 1932 after producer Goldwyn saw it.

When asked about Marilyn taking over the role, Miss Sten thought a moment and said slowly, "She'd be excellent for it." Very few people fit into that part.

"It's most difficult. Grushenka is part of a triangle between father and son. There are many complications in the story."

"But I don't see any reason why Marilyn couldn't do it. It was easy for me. But a lot of actresses, oh, a lot, have broken their necks on this part. It is quite an exacting role."

'Atoms for Peace' Discussed on TV

July 14

"Guest of Honor," special United Nations film series presented exclusively on WOR-TV in New York, will feature a discussion of the "Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy" on Saturday, July 14, at 11:30 p.m. Guests on the UN program will be Moreland Patterson, president of the American Machine & Foundry Company; Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and president of the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva, and Dr. Gunnar Randers, special advisor to the Secretary-General on Atomic Energy Matters.

'USSR Illustrated' Out This Month In Swap with U.S.

WASHINGTON. — This month for the first time in many years a slick paper magazine in color describing life in the Soviet Union will go on sale at newsstands across the U.S.

Publication of the new magazine, reported in Congressional Quarterly, came out of an agreement reached at a meeting of the foreign ministers at Geneva last December. Edited in Moscow and printed in New York City, "USSR Illustrated" will go on sale here simultaneously with resumption of "Amerika" in Russia. "Amerika" is published by the U.S. Information Agency.

"USSR Illustrated" is reported more to resemble "Amerika" or Life magazine than it does its predecessor, the USSR Information Bulletin. The Bulletin, along with Amerika were banned in the two countries in 1952 after several years of publication.

Fifty thousand copies of "USSR Illustrated" will be available for newsstand sales in the United States.

Budget for the new "Amerika" is \$338,740. It will come out of the \$113 million Congress voted for the U.S. Information Agency.

Both magazines will be approximately 10½ by 14 inches, the size of Life magazine. They will emphasize pictures and color and avoid "politics."

"USSR Illustrated" will sell for 20 cents.

HOLLYWOOD SCREEN EXTRAS MAKE STRONG GAINS IN FIELD

HOLLYWOOD. — Hollywood's usually forgotten men and women—the extras and bit players—won a vitally improved contract with theatrical and TV film producers last week largely by persistence and a determined strike threat.

The AFL Screen Extras Guild announced a \$2 daily wage boost retroactive to Jan. 2, bringing general extras to \$21.50 a day; dress extras, dancers, swimmers and riders to \$28.33, and stand-ins to

\$19.83. Another two and one-half percent boost will be effective June 30, 1958. The contract is for three years.

Most important, probably, is application of the five-day, 40 hour studio week, recently won by other Hollywood unions, to the Screen Extras. All studio work on Saturday will be time and one-half, to be increased to double time June 30, next.

Employers also will pay eight cents daily per extra to a health and welfare fund.

Max Beerbohm: A Touching Anecdote

Editor, Feature Section:

In commemoration of the death of Max Beerbohm, and of your excellent article on him—this touching anecdote: I think it was the gentle Max Beerbohm who used to purchase photographs of Bernard Shaw, and retouch them so that the nose was the bulbous nose of a victim of alcohol and the eyes correspondingly hollow and baggy. Then he would rephotograph them and send them to a friend in the U. S. The friend would mail the dissolute photographs to Shaw at intervals under

a variety of names and addresses, avowing the most profound admiration for the distinguished writer, and the deepest pride in the possession of the photograph, and begging him to autograph it. Shaw each time would send back instead an autographed fresh photograph. But meanwhile, especially being a proud teetotaler, he was going frantic. Beerbohm always did envy the man of action, as he indicates in his story, "The Crime"—in which it might also be said (but not too seriously) to prove that books have a vitality which defies the book-burner.

—W. R.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

pendent industries laid off many thousands of others.

And all because the handful of steel companies with a throttlehold on the entire industry, insist on a five-year contract. They claim they want to tie the union to a long pact to achieve "stability" in the industry. In its 20-year history the steel union has never signed a pact for longer than two years.

The callousness of the steel corporations is beginning to arouse dissatisfaction even in quarters usually at the service of the corporations. The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette said in an editorial:

"If this strike can be settled on the basis of a three-year contract, it ought to, be done. Until now the steel industry has never had a labor contract of longer duration than the present two-year pact. In seeking to jump the term to five years, the industry is carrying the union a little too fast."

The Post-Gazette asks: "What has become of the good relations which were so carefully built up through joint mill inspection tours and so on—between USW president McDonald and heads of Big Steel?"

LAST PAY

Meanwhile, steelworkers are completing the collection of their last pay envelopes that began after July 4. Press accounts of interviews with workers in line at the pay windows of various steel centers reveal the prevailing opinion is the shutdown will be a long one. The opinions usually went with some remarks on how long the last pay check would have to stretch.

Some workers in Pennsylvania hurried to fortify themselves a little by registering and qualifying for free surplus government food. John R. Turquato, director of Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation, disclosed that by last Friday, already, more than 7,000 of the state's laid-off workers, applied for jobless pay.

He said that if the strike continues the state will probably drain \$1,000,000 weekly from its jobless pay reserve for the laid off workers in that state.

The situation is similar in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other steel states.

More facts are coming to light on the big gouge the steel corporations are planning through the next price hike. An analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that on the basis of the 1947-49 period as 100, the index shows the industry-imposed price hikes raising the price of steel by 59 percent to date while the cost of living index rose only 15.4 per-

cent for the period.

On the basis of the BLS figures, the New York Times yesterday calculated that even the most liberal allowance for the new direct wage increase offered, and assuming a similar increase on the labor of manufacturers and services purchased by the steel industry, the additional cost per ton of steel should come to \$5.10 a ton. But the Times noted that the steel industry is planning to raise prices an average of \$8 to \$10 a ton. The paper says the steel companies maintain they need the extra hike for "expansion" purposes.

For the first quarter of 1956 the 12 big steel companies that combined to negotiate jointly with union showed a 40 percent increase in net profit over the same quarter last year. In 1955 their profits were already at an all-time record.

ACLU Hits Bill Limiting Right to Mail from Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 9. — The American Civil Liberties Union urged Congress today to reject legislation allowing the Post Office to exclude from the mails political material sent from abroad to persons in the U. S.

Irving Ferman, the ACLU's Washington director, said in testimony prepared for the House Judiciary Committee that such legislation would result in censorship and suppression.

The bill would require persons outside the U. S. to register in order to send foreign political material directly to persons inside the U. S.

BUCHWALD RITES TODAY

Funeral rites for Nathaniel Buchwald, one of the editors of the Morning Freiheit, will be held today at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Buchwald, 66, died Saturday in the Park East Hospital where he had been taken two weeks before, following a heart attack. He was widely known for his writings in Yiddish and English, on the theatre and other subjects.

His body will on public view between 11 a.m. and 12 noon.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

AIR CONDITIONER—Special Closeout on 1955 Models—Starting at \$125. Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.). One hour free parking or two tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's Budget Movers CH 3-5766.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Tuesday, July 10, 1956

PIERCE VS. FRIEND, MICKEY WILL START

It'll be southpaw Billy Pierce of the Chicago White Sox against righthander Bob Friend of the Pittsburgh Pirates as the All-star Game gets under way at 1 p.m. today in Washington's Griffith Stadium. And, good news for the A.L., which has lost five of the

One Vote For That NL Power

By ROOSEVELT WARD JR.

While early predictions place the American League as slight favorite in baseball's annual interleague clash in Washington today, I'll go along with the Nationals. Maybe my bias for the Nationals, showing, but that predominant Cincinnati Reds opening lineup, with the likes of Snider, Kluzewski, Mays, Campanella, Banks and Aaron slated to take over anytime after the first three innings, seems a pretty formidable group on which to stake one's prejudices.

The Americans are no slouches, with tried and tested performers like Berra, Williams, Vernon, Fox and Kell, (Mantle's status still in doubt), but on slugging prowess, and consistency to date, the Nationals deserve an edge. They lead the Americans in homers produced, 233 to 173.

Many, choosing the Americans, are banking on a pitching edge and on the spacious confines of Griffith Stadium to offset the predominantly lefthand power of the Nationals.

On pitching, they have a point; because the key to the outcome of this contest will rest on the hurling—not necessarily a small score, but on which team will be able to slam the door in the face of his opponent's booming bats.

Pierce, of the Americans lead all hurlers with 13 victories. Jim Wilson of Chicago White Sox, Johnny Kucks of the Yankees and Tom Brewer of Boston, all righthanders, follows with 11 apiece. Ford and Early Wynn have 10.

Unbeaten Brooks Lawrence of the Reds and Friend (status also doubtful) are the only National Leaguers to have more than nine victories credited.

But the American League hurlers are not in the habit of seeing the score of awesome sluggers waving bats at them as the Nationals do from team to team and game to game. With Mickey, the wallower, possibly playing only the role of a pinchhitter, the National League mound staff might breathe just a little easier.

Stan 'Player Of Decade'

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Stan (The Man) Musial was honored today as the baseball player of the decade.

The St. Louis Cardinals slugger, who will appear in his 13th All-Star game tomorrow—more than any other player—was given a replica of a grandfather's clock being engraved in St. Louis.

In a short statement Musial said he was "certainly not a better hitter than Ted Williams and certainly not a better fielder than Joe DiMaggio."

The award was based on a poll of baseball writers conducted by the Sporting News.

STANDINGS NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Cincinnati	44	30	—
Milwaukee	41	30	1½
Brooklyn	42	32	2
St. Louis	37	39	8
Pittsburgh	35	37	8
Chicago	31	40	11½
Philadelphia	32	43	12½
New York	30	41	12½

GAMES TODAY

All-Star game.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
New York	52	26	—
Chicago	43	30	6½
Cleveland	44	31	6½
Boston	40	35	10½
Detroit	34	42	17
Baltimore	33	43	18
Washington	31	50	22½
Kansas City	28	48	23

GAMES TODAY

All-Star game.

last six games, the player of the year, sensational Mickey Mantle of the Yankees, definitely will start. Mantle leads both leagues in home runs with 29, in batting average with .371, in runs batted in with 71, in runs scored with 70 and in hits with 102. Probably in walks too, though that record isn't in front of us.

Friend, with a record of 11 wins and 7 losses, will be the first Pittsburgh pitcher to ever start an All-star Game. Pierce gets the nod against the lefty-laden NL starting batting order despite being knocked out in six innings by Detroit Sunday. Said A.L. Manager Casey Stengel, "Pierce is a great pitcher and I'm not too concerned about what happened Sunday." His own Whitey Ford, another southpaw, is slated to follow, and Herb Score of the Indians could make it an exclusive lefthanded diet.

After Friend, Walter Alston is expected to go to Robin Roberts and his own Clem Labine.

It could be the final Allstar appearance for Ted Williams, who just 10 years ago dominated the game with two hours and two singles to lead a 12-0 rout in Fenway Park. He and Mantle could make it interesting for the NL pitching before a partisan A.L. crowd.

FACTS, FIGURES ON ALL-STAR GAME

Odds: American League favored, 6-5.

Managers: Casey Stengel, New York Yankees (A. L.) and Walt Alston, Brooklyn Dodgers (N. L.).

Site and Park dimensions: Griffith Stadium, Washington. Left field foul line—350 feet; center field—408 feet; right field foul line—320 feet.

Starting Time: 1 p.m.; (E.D.T.).

Crowd: Capacity, estimated at 29,023.

Weather Forecast: Mostly sunny and less humid, highest temperature about 85 and mild westerly winds favoring right-handed batters.

Radio Broadcast: Mutual, by Bob Neal and Bob Wolf (12:45 p.m., E.D.T.).

Televisions: NBC, by Mel Allen and Al Helfer (12:45 p.m., E.D.T.).

Past All-Star Record: American League leads series, 13-9.

1955 Results: National League 6, American League 5.

Estimated Receipts from Gate: (All receipts go to major league pool that helps to finance players' pension fund): \$100,000.

Rocky in Hospital With Bad Back

BROCKTON, Mass., July 9.—Rocky Marciano said today he may have a "slipped disc in my spine" that could prevent him from ever coming out of retirement.

"I won't know for a day or so how bad it is. At best it could be a bad sprain and at worst a slipped disc in my spine," Marciano told the United Press from his hospital bed.

The Brockton Blockbuster, who retired in April undefeated in 49 bouts, was hospitalized Friday. He suffered a back injury playing with his 8-year-old daughter, Mary Ann. Marciano said he had undergone

extensive tests, including a myelogram to determine if a disc had slipped against the spinal cord.

When he entered the hospital, Marciano reportedly was suffering from a pulled muscle in his back.

Mother of 4 Months Wins Diving Trial

HOUSTON, Tex., July 9.—A young mother today looked forward to the Olympic diving tryouts in Detroit Aug. 7-11 after capturing the Senior Women's National AAU outdoor platform diving championship.

The ex-champ, interviewed via a bedside telephone, said, "I was not planning on fighting again. When I retired I said I wouldn't box again."

"I suppose you could say something like this would keep me from coming back out of retirement, though I never considered it."

Marciano said he was "resting comfortably" supported by a board under his mattress.

"It isn't painful when I lie here on my back," he said.

Rocky said he may be discharged from the hospital in another two days.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

What Racist La. Bill Aims At

AN IMPORTANT THING about the racist Louisiana bill which would bar all sports between Negro and white in that state is that it is a frantic attempt by the racists to push things backward.

On January 2 of this year the New Orleans Sugar Bowl, second biggest of the post season gridiron extravaganzas, featured for the first time a team with a Negro player. You remember the big fuss stirred by Georgia Governor Marv Griffin who ranted that if Georgia Tech played Pittsburgh, with its Negro fullback Bobby Grier, it would be the beginning of "Armageddon." The game was played. The Georgia Tech players, embarrassed by their asinine governor, went out of their way to show how they felt about things. "They are all fine sportsmen," said Grier after the game, despite the sting of a close Pitt defeat. And the United Press story in the New York Times reported "Grier was cheered repeatedly for a gallant performance."

That's what frightens the White Citizens Councils and their stooges in the Louisiana House and Senate who unanimously passed the infamous, cowardly, un-American bill and sent it along to Governor Long, where it now is. A game of football in which a Negro player is cheered does not make of either the city or state where it took place a truly democratic place, not as long as segregation persists in housing, job opportunities, voting opportunities. But don't think it means NOTHING. It is a change, for the better, and it is a change occurring not in some sealed-off vacuum but in the context of a historic angry fight by Negro Americans for full rights, a fight that is winning, not losing, and is surely going to win altogether some day, not lose.

Don't you know that those behind this Louisiana bill fully appreciate, perhaps better than many of us who are for democracy, that Jackie Robinson getting to play big league baseball in spite of all the opposition was a big part of last year's Supreme Court decision against school segregation?

They know how to estimate the importance of sports to the youth of our land, the psychology of elementary sportsmanship, the appreciation of abilities by those who know the game, the ending of abstractions about inferiority or basic differences or inability to get along together.

They know how these things add up and spread out and contribute their important element to the momentum of change toward what this country of ours is supposed to be and isn't yet.

WE DON'T HAVE available here in this office any means of quickly getting together a full chronological account of the introduction of sports democracy to Louisiana. We remember a few things offhand, guess right about the dates on some of them and find them in our bound volumes, don't find others.

However, as memory serves, it was several years ago when the first big league exhibition game involving Negro and white was played at Pelican Stadium, which houses the New Orleans team of the Southern Association, last major loop in the land to remain lilywhite. The teams, as I recall, were the Chicago White Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates and there was a capacity crowd, and someone sent me a clipping of a New Orleans paper which said that the stands did not collapse and everyone enjoyed a fine game of baseball.

For a fact, the Texas League, of which Shreveport, La., is a member, ended jimerow in 1952 and so Shreveport baseball fans began to regularly see Negro and white play together. Six of the eight teams in the Texas League are now inter-racial. The new law, if signed and put into effect, would obviously result in pulling Shreveport out of the league because Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Tulsa and Oklahoma City are not likely to wreck their teams, and considerable of their fan support.

LAST DECEMBER Bradley Tech's basketball team, including a Negro player named Shellie McMillan, played at Loyola of New Orleans, and that was another first. There were some jeers directed at McMillan when he fouled out of the game. Loyola authorities said it was not from their students. Whoever the non-sportsmen were, they were squelched a week later when the San Francisco University team came to New Orleans. This was the best college team in the country, featuring three Negro regular stars, one of whom, All American Bill Russell, was born in Louisiana.

Before the game Frisco coach Phil Woolpert said if there were any racist insults he would pull his team off the floor. A packed gym of 5,500, including 1,400 Negroes, watched the game and cheered the Negro stars as they led a crackling victory. If any of the racists were there to repeat their Bradley stuff, they clearly thought better of it in the face of the overwhelmingly demonstrated crowd temperament.

It's the kind of thing to make racists say "Let's put an end to this democracy thing before it starts to get out of hand."

Early in '53, The Worker interviewed rookie pitcher Dave Hoskins of the Cleveland Indians, who had been the Jackie Robinson of the Texas League the year before with Dallas. He told about the first time Dallas played in Shreveport and how he got three letters threatening to shoot him if he took the field. He didn't tell his manager because he was afraid of a fuss with Shreveport cops all over the place and him forbidden to pitch.

"I thought about the letters a little when I went out to pitch," he said, "But then I put it out of my mind. There were mainly boos for me at the start. The third time I came to bat the cheers were drowning out the boos. The place was real noisy. We won the game 3-2."

Dave Hoskins won more than a game that night and that's what the racists of Louisiana know.